

able us to achieve the human mastery of nature that has been the main thread of his cultural development; and I advocate the widest possible public education about these opportunities precisely in order to minimize the chance that they will be dominated by monolithic bureaucracy. For example, I am quite opposed to "foolproof compulsory contraception." At the same time, I join a great many biologists and others in warning that we must somehow achieve a humane solution to the very pressing problem of world overpopulation and underdevelopment.

As to organ replacements, I was among the first to point out the difficulties that would arise in managing the potential "market" in organs, and primarily for that reason, pointed out the need to stress some countertechnology in the direction of artificial organs.

I believe that Donald Fleming has quite misconstrued or at best oversimplified my own position on the subject he discusses.

I am indeed fascinated by embryology, since so much of the biochemical and physiological machinery of the body is laid down during fetal life. But I am equally fascinated by the psychological and social development of the child afterward. I would take particular exception to the phrase "maddened and obsessed," unless it is answered that my concern for healthy maternal nutrition to sustain the fetus' developing brain is an obsession. I think the further phrase "such a waste of time before the scientists can get at us" is particularly offensive—if Mr. Fleming wants to voice such an opinion on his own account, that is fine with me, but I hate to have even an indirect attribution of such language to myself appearing on the record. I also have to stress that the emphasis I have given to "euphenics" is a counterslogan in reaction to the zealous eugenicists. I pointed out elsewhere that euphenics is in fact nothing but medicine.

Mr. Fleming has certainly misunderstood me if he believes that I advocate a program of action. I do advocate that research that can en-

I do not see any prospect of gene manipulation and substitution along the lines specifically laid out by Fleming, but I certainly do see new possibilities of therapeutic repair of those diseases about which we achieve sufficient biochemical understanding.

I do favor continued research on human development, particularly on the correlated questions of the development of the brain and of intellect, and there is no doubt that such research will provide answers to many tragic questions that plague people today.

I am in accord with Mr. Fleming in his cautions that the opportunities for more and more incisive intervention may have cumulatively insidious by-products, and that these will be far the worse if we do not broaden the base of public understanding of biology.

Finally, let me state one specific program that I do advocate and a theme to which I have returned again and again in my columns. The world's most pressing problems are the nutrition and education of the young.

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